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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH APRIL.

LORD REAY has given Rs. 1,000 to found a good-conduct prize in the Fergusson College, managed by the Deccan Education Society.

MR. CAINE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, on March 4, whether the Secretary of State for India was aware that, while admission to the Volunteer force of India was refused to the inhabitants of that country as such, Indian Christians were permitted to become members of these organisations; and whether, if he found the facts were as stated above, the Secretary of State would give instructions to the Government of India to remove a disqualification which depended solely upon the profession of a particular religion and make it possible for any Indians who might desire to do so to join the Volunteer forces of the country. Sir J. Gorst replied that there is no such exception in favour of Christians; all natives of India are alike eligible for admission to Volunteer corps. Is this so?

HERE is another case of murder by a European, Mr. Bruce, who commands a river flat, was recently charged with the murder of one Abdul, while passing through the Sunderdunds, and with having buried the body. The case was heard by the Magistrate of the district, who has just acquitted Mr. Bruce. The facts are as follow:—The deceased and the cook of the flat were fighting in Mr. Bruce's cabin. He went in and pushed them both out. The deceased fell out-side the cabin on some chains lying on the deck and died in a few minutes. The body was kept two days, when, getting offensive, it was buried by the crew. Information was given at once to the police on the steamer reaching Barrisaul, the first civil station *en route* to Narraingunge. All the witnesses were carefully examined by Mr. Savage, the Magistrate of the district, who has recorded that there is no evidence whatever against the accused, who, it appears, never struck the deceased.

IT is most refreshing to learn that Indian affairs are attracting attention even in America. The *Indianopolis Journal*, an American paper, of no little influence, and having a wide circulation, publishes a long article on "India," in which the result of British rule in this country are discussed.

A PORTABLE house of paper has recently been constructed in Humburg. The walls consist of double-layers of paper, of which the interior one is impregnated against moisture. The paper is fixed in frames, which can easily be attached to each other. The house is intended to serve as a restaurant, and contains a dinner room 90 feet long.

"ARISTOTLE" writes in the *Madras Standard*:—"I would venture to inform Sir Madhava Row that he had better cease his observations for a time at least, and devote his energy, attention, and valuable time to writing his autobiography, which would, indeed, be of greater value and usefulness to posterity here, and perhaps to the whole civilized world. A gentleman in Bengal has written a book on the Bengal Celebrities, and such a thing is desirable in this Presidency. India, generally, and Madras specially, cannot unfortunately boast of more than one Madhava Row, and this being so, it is extremely desirable, in the interests of the public, that our great statesman should endeavour—certainly an easy and pleasing task for him— to bequeath such a precious inheritance as his biography, Will not this be doing greater service than his stray notes, however useful, ever would and could? These latter by the peculiar and unfortunate term given them by some cause or other are not relished by his countrymen, some of whom say they are doing harm politically and socially, too." We wish the advice would be taken in good part by Sir Madhava Row.

THE question raised by the Madras University as to whether a graduate who has surreptitiously obtained question papers at a University Examination can be deprived of his degree certificate, and, if so, by what authority, has been referred to the Advocate-General, Madras, for opinion.

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

THE practice of shying a shoe at a magistrate appears to be a favourite one with certain criminals. We have heard many tales of it and now the Lucknow paper reports that, on Thursday last, after one Chunnu was convicted of theft and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, he flung a shoe at Mr. Bower, the City Magistrate, while delivering judgment. Fortunately it did not strike the presiding officer.

A LADY correspondent writes from London:—There has been a terrible flutter in social circles! The Queen has announced that no lady may present more than one other lady who is not her daughter or daughter-in-law. The truth is, it has been more than suspected for some time past that the faminine scions of noble families, whose means are not equal to their birth, have supplemented their incomes by a little professional work at Buckingham Palace. Some body styling herself "A Countess," advertised the other day that for a consideration of £1,000 cash down she would introduce any lady into the highest circles of society. There is little doubt, I fear, that the system here boldly revealed has been carried on sub-rosa by many. I will not say that her Majesty's sensible enactment had any thing to do with it, but simply state it as an odd coincidence that at the first Drawing-Room the presentations numbered only a hundred. The Queen, instead of being utterly exhausted with hand-kissing, and obliged to relegate her duties to the Princess of Wales, was able to greet each of the *debutantes* with a gracious smile, and the ceremony was a pleasure than a trial to all concerned.

AN Anglo-Indian who has given much time to the study of the question of Indian Reformed Councils, writes regarding Lord Dufferin's electoral proposals as follows: "It seems to me that it is not the intention of the Government to adopt the elective principle as regards the Provincial Councils, as recommended by Lord Dufferin, and I cannot help thinking that they are right—logically. The distinction which Lord Dufferin made between the Supreme and Provincial Councils would not bear the fierce light of such intellects as Lord Herschell's and Bradlaugh's. If it be good, right and reasonable to give elective representation to the interests of ten or sixty millions of people, surely diver-ified interests of two hundred millions of people have a still stronger claim to representation by election. It is likely that the Home Government have seen this. If a small body of men require food, a larger body must also require it. If ten millions of people be the better for civic life, two hundred must also be the better for it. Lord Duffererin's recommendations, adopted by the Home Government, regarding the Provincial Councils would necessarily be promptly followed by the extension of them to the Supreme Council. So it seems to me; and we must push for the disclosure and the acceptance of Lord Dufferin's recommendations, and then tack on to them the small additional claims we prefer. The authorities cannot long resist swallowing the gnat after having gulped the camel."

SPECIAL attention is being paid to the training of the Indian section of the British Indian Army in the art of war, as it is now practised by Western nations.

THE East Indian Railway Company, we are glad to hear, have further increased the number of Indian drivers and shunters. The estimated saving in wages, effected through their employment last year, was Rs. 4,75,856.

A PUBLIC Works Department, says *Indian Engineering*, has been created in Rewah –somewhat autocratic, it is said—and large sums are being expended to no good purpose. Instead of making roads and communications, palaces are being built or projected at long distances from the seat of administration. There is no need for these, and the money is simply being wasted. And yet the Council, which is supposed to have some directing authority, is set at naught; its duty is simply to look at accounts, and pass them. It is said that something like a quarter of a million sterling has been thus expended, and there is no check or even scrutiny as to how it has been spent. Is *Indian Engineering* correctly informed in this matter? We believe not.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says:—'Melancholy, indeed, is the picture which the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal presents to us in his last report on the vernacular literature of the Presidency during the past year. It is not, to be sure, a picture of decline; far from it; the condition described is, on the contrary, one of vehement activity, but of the unhealthy and febrile order. Fiction and poetry, it appears, alike flourish, and works in both kinds are increasing largely; but the author of the report considers it doubtful whether "either the substance or the form of Indian fiction has been improved by our occupation of the country." For instance, a great change is said to have come over the writers in Bengal. Novelists of the younger generation are permeated, we are told, "with the melancholy idea that a happy state of things is passing away under the influence of Western civilisation, never to return." The Director of Public Instruction is entirely wrong in his estimate of the value of Indian fiction. It has materially improved both in form and substance.

GENERAL Caprivi, Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi will meet in summer, probably in Austrian territory.

THE German Reichstag is summoned to meet on the 6th of May.

THE Amban, who is now at Darjiling, is at last despatching his baggage and making preparations to start for Lhassa. His route lies by way of Gnatong. The copies of the Treaty have been sent to Pekin by sea, and the ratification of the same may be expected about two months hence.

BY the mail some particulars of the sad death of Mr. E. T. Roberts, Barrister-at-Law, have been received. A correspondent writes:—"We left Calcutta by the *Peshawar* on the 20th of February, and had a good voyage as far as Aden. Mr. Roberts appeared to be a good deal affected by the cold winds and rough weather prevailing then in the Red Sea. In the Mediterranean he became worse, and on the afternoon of the 13th of March he passed quietly away. He was buried at sea on the following morning to the west of the Island of Crete. The cause of death was heart-disease, from which he had been suffering more or less for some time. He leaves a large circle of friends and acquiantances in India, and his familiar face and cheery presence will be widely missed."

COLONEL Waterhouse's annual address to the Asiatic Society opened with brief obituary notices of several distinguished members. The list comprises Sir Henry Yule, who joined the Society as long ago as 1856; Dr. William Wright, the Arabic scholar; Dr. Joule, the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat; Dr. Day, the first authority on Indian fishes; Dr. D. Waldie who had no small share in the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform; Mr. E. J. Jones, a promising student of geology Mr. Moller, of Darjiling, an ardent ornithologist; Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, one of the Persian editors of the "Bibliotheca Indica;" Raja Isvariprashad, of Benares, whose membership dates from the year 1853; and the well-known Rao Saheb Visvanath Narayan Mandlik, of Bombay.

LIBERAL terms have been devised for making grants of land in Upper Burma to time-expired officers and men of the Military Police. Two hundred acres to a commissioned officer, one hundred acres to a non-commissioned officer, and fifty acres to a private, are the limits up to which, under ordinary circumstances, grants of land are to be made, revenue free, for from five to ten years according to the description of the soil. After that period, and till thirty years have expired, the land will be assessed at a nominal rate. Members of the police force who are still serving can have land on the same terms if they can provide for its cultivation without neglecting their regular duties Applicants have to pay not more than four annas an acre for the surveying and demarcation of their plots; but, on the other hand, they may receive loans of from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600, according to their rank, to make improvements on the land. The money will bear interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum, and the borrower must find sure ties for its repayment.

THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL.

SCARCITY of water is said to have taken place in Simla, which in this part of the season is likely to cause much inconvenience to residents. It has just been ascertained that the springs in the catchment area at Mahasu, which feed the reservoirs, are delivering only 99,500 gallons of water daily, which is 2,000 gallons below the lowest recorded minimum. The Municipality hope to maintain a delivery to the public of 80,000 gallons per day, or about 3½ gallons per head of the population, until the monsoon sets in. This will be sufficient for drinking and cooking purposes only: the supply for all other purposes will have to be obtained from the Jakko springs or nullahs below the station.

AN expert has been placed on special duty at Simla for six months to prospect for an extended catchment area whence an adequate supply of water can be drawn, and by the autumn the Municipality will probably be in a position to submit a well considered project for the consideration of the Local Government. It is extremely doubtful whether funds will be available to carry out the new scheme, and an appeal will probably be made to the Government of India for assistance.

IT is satisfactory to note in the review of the revenue administration in the Punjab for last year that the collections are being carried out much more thoroughly and successfully than was the case a few years back. The demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue was somewhat over 291 lakhs, and of this 99·1 per cent was collected.

THE failure of the winter rains has, it appears from the second official memorandum on the subject which has just been published, done a good deal of harm to the wheat crop. The deficiency was most marked in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and accordingly in the unirrigated districts in the N. W. Provinces it is anticipated that there will be an indifferent harvest over half the area sown. In the third of the three great wheat growing regions—Central Provinces—there will, it is hoped, be an average crop on an average area, and the same may be said of Gujrat and the Carnatic. In the Bombay Presidency there is a considerable decrease in area, the Deccan crop will be short, and in Berar both the area and the quality are below the average. In Bengal and Sindh alone are the conditions both as regards area and outturn more favourable than they were last year; but the yield in these parts is comparatively insignificant. On the whole, a considerably diminished outturn will be the result.

MR. GANTZ, has withdrawn his resignation of the post of President of the Madras Eurasian Association.

THE *Pioneer* is bold enough to prophesy that before long Northern Persia will fall under Russian and Southern Persia under British, control.

BY the last mail another petition praying for the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils, was sent from Madras to the House of Commons, with 15,000 signatures. The Madras Congress Committee have arranged to send delegates to several District towns. The object of the deputation is the disapproval of Lord Cross's Bill, and to obtain signatures to a Memorial to Parliament, and also the collection of funds for the Indian Political Agency.

THE *Novoe Vremya* in an editorial condemns the Bombay Police for having detained certain Russians who were recently in Bombay prior to starting on an expedition to Abyssinia.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR arrived at Aden, on Thursday last, and at once proceeded in the *Ossana* on his homeward journey.

THE Czar had a relapse, and is again suffering severely from influenza, though his condition is not considered serious.

A LETTER from Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., to the *Times* complains that the Government has not kept the promise made to a deputation to reduce the hours of work in Indian cotton mills, and hints that officials and influential natives are answerable for this.

MOST of the masters are yielding to the demands of the shoe-lasters and finishers, and the boot strike is virtually over in Paris.

THE new German Chancellor, General Von Caprivi, is described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* as a soldier of the first order. Descended from an Italian stock he combines German thoroughness with southern fire. He has great force of character and is personally like Bismarck—a typical Teuton of huge frame and a general air of "blood and iron," tempered with the polished serenity of a nineteenth century statesman.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL.

CREMATION seems steadily coming into favor in England. Every week there are two or three bodies burned at Woking, and the number is likely to increase in consequence of the many sanitary investigations that have been held of late.

REPORTS have been received at Vienna from St. Petersburg, apparently founded on statements in a Tiflis paper that serious disturbances have broken out in Afghanistan. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that Ishak Khan, at the head of several thousand men, is preparing to invade Afghanistan. The reports create but very little, or no sensation after all; nevertheless they are published without either contradiction or explantion. On the best authority it has been stated that they are absolutely disbelieved in official circles. Ishak is believed to be still interned at Samarkand. For some time past Russia has shown every desire to keep things quiet on the Afghan Frontier.

A ENGLISH paper understands that the Secretary of State for India has decided on the following modifications in the Prospectus of the Indian Forest Department:—(1). The initial pay of an Assistant Conservator shall be Rs. 350 instead of Rs. 250 a month. (2) The course of study at Cooper's Hill College shall consist of nine terms, extending over thirty-four months, instead of seven terms, lasting twenty-six months; such extension to affect all candidates admitted to the Forest course in and after the current year. (3) From and after the examination of 1891 (but not for that of 1890), the limits of age for candidates will be from seventeen to twenty, instead of from seventeen to twenty-one years; and the schedule of subjects and marks for the competitive examination will be altered, and early notice given of the revised schedule for 1891.

MR. W. J. NORTON has invented what is alleged to be the cheapest light ever known, and yet "a light as intense and as accurate in its illumination of colours as the sun at noonday." It is claimed that a 500 candle-power light of the kind in question can be run at the nominal cost of a half-penny an hour. The light in question is essentially a chemical discovery rather than a mechanical idea, and consists of a peculiar tape that is fed by a simple clockwork. While it is peculiarly adopted to street or other stationary purposes of illumination, yet it is said to be also applicable to portable or hand lamps; and in point of intensity it is not surpassed by electricity, its light is much softer, and far easier to the eyes. It feeds itself, requires neither pipes, wires for other connections, and in size may be produced from 300 to 7,000 candle-power. It is absolutely non-explosive, emits no smoke or objectionable vapour, is applicable to any purpose, and can be handled with equal safety by a child as by an adult. This reads very well as a prospectus. We should like to know, however, what the real value of the discovery is.

THE London *Standard* states that when Lord Cross's Bill reaches the House of Commons, the Radicals will introduce the elective principle into it, and that several members of the Front Opposition Bench will be ready to support them.

A STRONG Committee has been formed to raise subscriptions to strengthen the hands of the Hindus of Durbhanga, and to obtain redress for the destruction of the Temple in that Town.

BABU Janaki Ballabh Sen, of Dimla, in the Rungpore District, has given Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of completing the Lowis Sanitarium, Darjiling. His only stipulation is that his donation may be set apart to provide a house for the exclusive accommodation of Hindu patients. He has also subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the fund, inaugurated by the Magistrate of Rungpore to meet the cost of the great drainage canal, now in progress at Rungpore.

IT is reported that the young German Emperor has planned sensations, which will startle the whole world, among which is the convoking of an International Congress for abolishing Standing Armies, with the exception of a small force in proportion to each country's population. Another plan of the Emperor's is to abolish the Septenuate. The Emperor lately summoned the Chief Commanders of the Army, and argued the matter with the Generals, and at the same time, conveyed to them his emphatic desire that the maltreatment of private soldiers at the hands of Officers shall cease, and that the utmost caution be exercised in dealing with striking on riotous crowds. We shall not be surprised if the young Emperor should soon get into trouble.

MR. BRADLAUGH notifies that all petitions to Parliament to be presented through him must be in accordance with the regulations, mentioned in his little book, pages 110-113, or they will be rejected, even if presented.

SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL.

THE Foreign Office staff, the Lahore paper hears, will shortly be changed by the appointment of a Deputy Secretary on a salary of Rs. 2,250. At the same time, the Junior Under-Secretaryship will be abolished entirely, and the pay of the Under-Secretary reduced to Rs. 1,300 as in other Departments of the Government of India. No nominations have yet been made, but we believe it is an open secret that Mr. W J Cunningham, now acting as Foreign Secretary, will be the first Deputy Secretary.

THE second volume of the "Report on the Scientific Results" of the *Challenger's* voyage has recently been published, and it is no less interesting than its predecessor. The deep sea is full of wonders. There are fish living 2,600 fathoms down; some blind, others almost eyeless, which are so compressed from the weight of the water that when brought to the surface their bodies expand. There miles down there is no light and no change of temperature. There being no light there is no vegetable growth, and the fish feed on each other. From Professor Tait's experiments it seems that at a depth of six miles the sea is compressed about 620 feet. May this compression long continue; for should it cease something like 2,000,000 square miles would be inundated.

SIR JOHN GORST is now away from his post in the India Office, acting as Chief British Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Conference on Labour.

THE Hon'ble K. L. Nulkar, speaking in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Railway Act, it will be remembered, recommended that, in addition to a system of constant inspection by responsible officers to see that the over-crowding of Indian passenger carriages is not permitted, a complaint-book should be made available at each station in which any public-spirited passenger, who saw the rules infringed, might make a note of the fact to facilitate further enquiry. We hope effect will be given to the recommendation.

RUMOURS are again afloat, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, to the effect that some changes are contemplated in the Ministry. The retirement of at least two members of the Cabinet is expected to take place very shortly, and this will occasion some other alterations, the result being that the Cabinet will be decreased in numbers, and that some new blood will be brought into the Ministry. Many of the younger Members of Parliament on the Conservative side have given proofs of their fitness for Ministerial posts, and their inclusion in the Government should be popular in the House.

MR. GLADSTONE, referring to the suspension of Mr. Labouchere the other day, gave notice that, as the matter, if unaccompanied by any explanation or declaration on the part of the House, might result in some limitation of the liberties of members of the House, he proposed to move a resolution asking the House to declare that when a member prefers a charge against a Minister of the Crown which is denied on behalf of the Minister, such member ought not to be restrained from refusing to accept the denial and persisting in his charge because the Minister is a member of the House of Lords.

THE Porte is sending into the regions of Africa, inhabited by Mussulman, a mission of about a dozen Arabian Professors to report on the condition of the people of that creed and their present religious outlook.

THE Hon'ble W. C Benett has taken over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department from Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

THE yearly examination of candidates for the Fourth Grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore, on the 2nd and 3rd of June. Candidates, not in Government employ, must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those, employed in Government Offices, through the head of their office; and all applications must be sent in before the 3rd of May.

THE new law relating to Indian Railways which is to come into force from the month of May next, contains some wholesome rules, relating to the convenience of the passengers. Arrangements will be made which would enable any passenger to communicate to any guard or driver of the train while it is in motion. A set of compartments will be reserved for females in every train. Besides, one compartment will be set apart for the use of the zenana ladies as latrines, provided the trains are run for more than fifty miles. The last though not the least was the clause making it punishable to any one who would attempt to admit more passengers than what is allotted in each compartment. Any servant of the company being guilty of such conduct will be liable on prosecution to pay a fine Rs. 20.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY APRIL 14, 1890.

MR. BRADLAUGH ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH has contributed to the *National Magazine* an able and interesting article on the Indian National Congress, which should be carefully studied by the opponents of the movement. The writer begins by pointing out that in the *Calcutta Review* of January last, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, its former Editor, in speaking of the Consultative Council proposed by Earl Grey in 1861, says:—"The existing Congress, though not recognised by law, is a council of this character. Their Resolutions are forwarded to and considered by the Government of India." Such expression of opinion on the part of a Civilian like Mr. Phillips who held the position of an Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, cannot but be gratifying to the supporters and sympathisers of the Congress movement. Mr. Bradlaugh also refers to a long paper which appeared in the *Times* of the 22d January and which is generally attributed to the pen of Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court, in which the writer fully admits that the last Congress was a numerical success. The movement has, indeed, made remarkable progress during the last five years. The first Congress held in Bombay in December 1885 was attended by only 72 delegates. The following year, 400 delegates were present in Calcutta. The Third Congress at Madras was attended by 607 delegates, and this number was more than doubled at Allahabad, while more than 2,000 delegates were present at the Fifth Congress. In speaking of the last Congress, Mr. Bradlaugh says:—"The attendance and conduct of the delegates were distinct and were enthusiastically acclaimed, the delegates were admirable, and the Congress building was densely crowded by an earnest and attentive assemblage throughout the whole of the three days' deliberations. The numerous expressions of loyalty to British rule were orderly, the Resolutions temperate, the speeches moderate, though often exceedingly eloquent, and with very slight exception English was the only language used. This is the more remarkable because delegates were present from extreme distances and from almost every point of the compass. That these delegates could speak fluently, and that the whole audience of 6,000 Indian gentlemen could understand perfectly the tongue of the Paramount Power, evidenced how much Western education had prevailed amongst these Asiatics during the past thirty years. It is said in depreciation of the Congress movement that it is only a movement of the educated Indians,—but of this be conceded, and on the part of the friends of the Congress movement it may well be a matter of boast—as it is clear that several millions of persons took part in the election of the Congress delegates, it is also clear that the educated Indians spread throughout the Indian Empire are numerous enough to be at least entitled to careful attention from the European rulers and fellow-subjects. Undoubtedly education on English methods and in the English language has much to do with the origin and development of this Congress movement, which seeks to supplant—and I believe will supplant—by open, organised, and constitutional agitation for the Parliamentary removal of the causes of discontent—the old methods of violent expression of disaffection. One effect of the higher and differing education has been to develop aspirations and fitness for participating in the work of Government. In its present shape the Congress movement is very young, though many of its demands have been, from time to time during the past decade, more or less distinctly formulated by individual reformers." That the Congress movement is the direct result of the educational policy which has been pursued by the benign British Government in this country during the last thirty years cannot for a moment be questioned. Western culture has created new political aspirations in the Indian mind, and it is only natural that organised efforts should be made to secure, through constitutional methods, a redress of well-founded grievances.

One of the chief objections advanced by the opponents of the Congress movement is, that the Mahomedans and the Parsis have kept themselves aloof from it, and that the leaders of the Native community have not joined it. Mr. Bradlaugh has conclusively shown that this objection is untenable. It is, of course, true that the majority of the delegates are Hindus; but, as Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently observes, this is so because of the majority of the population in India is Hindu. He writes:—"The *Times* urges that only a few Mahomedan delegates appeared at the Congress. I reply that in this Indian people's informal Parliament I saw more Mahomedans present than the Conservative leader will muster Conservatives in the British House of Commons during any portion of this session. As a rule, it is true that the Mahomedan in our Asiatic Empire has taken comparatively small part in mercantile pursuits, or manufacturing enterprise, or in wide educational effort. A few years ago the leading Mahomedan in Calcutta lamented the backwardness of his community in conforming to the requirements of the times, and thus remaining behind the race of competition with other nations. There are, of course, brilliant exceptions, and such exceptions are increasing, and must increase, as Western education gradually influences the millions of Mussulmans and Hindus, living side by side under a rule which is that of neither. But it is hardly fair to condemn the Indian Congress movement because the bulk of the Mussulmans do not take active part in it; they have, in the majority of cases, equally abstained from movements clearly beneficial to themselves. * * * Then it is said that the Parsis stand aloof. Curiously enough my very first impression at the Apollo Bunder was that of the large number of Parsi head-dresses the wearers: prominent and active in the welcoming crowd. It should be remembered that the Parsis altogether number only some 85,000 in British India out of a population of 210,000,000; yet the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon'ble P. Mehta, was a Parsi; several members of that Committee were Parsis; the intelligent and able Secretary of the local Congress Committee was a Parsi, and 25 Parsi delegates attended the Congress. But it is said the wealthiest Parsis do not attend the Congress; and I answer that I never heard of the Governor of the Bank of England or of the Chairman of the London and Westminister Bank, specially identifying himself with the London Reform twenty-three years ago, and yet its chief demands are the law of the land." As regards the quality of the delegates, Mr. Bradlaugh reminds us that Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, writing two years ago, said:—"Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is undoubtedly the fact that the gentlemen who attended these Congresses, are, for the most part in high social position and the recognised leaders of Native thought and opinion." This testimony coming, as it does, from a man of Sir Richard Garth's position and experience, must certainly carry very great weight with the British public.

In explaining what the Congress demands, Mr. Bradlaugh naturally lays particular stress on the proposals it has put forward for the reform of the Legislative Councils. He shows that even the writer in the *Times* admits that the present constitution of Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils is defective. Sir Richard Temple, who is a staunch Tory, on the occasion of the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons last year, said:—"I have long thought that elective members might be substituted for appointed members on the various Legislative Councils." And Sir Richard repeated this opinion in the course of a lecture on "India in the House of Commons," which he recently delivered before the East India Association. Sir Richard Garth, who is also a Conservative, supports the demand of the Congress for the reform of the Legislative Councils. Referring to the proposals it has put forward for the enlargement of the Councils and the concession of the right of interpellation and calling for the production of papers, Sir Richard firmly believes that the carrying out of these proposals "would not only assure to England the gratitude and confidence of the Indian people, but that they would add materially to the strength and popularity of the Government and would be the means of supplying both to the Secretary of State and to the House of Commons a vast deal of valuable information which cannot be obtained under the present system." Well does Mr. Bradlaugh say that this declaration from an Indian Judge of highest rank and strongly Conservative is surely a valuable testimony in favour of the Congress demand for the reform of the Legislative Councils. In the second place, Mr. Bradlaugh deals with the proposal made at every one of the five Congresses for the complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions. In support of this proposal, he quotes the high authority of Sir Richard Garth, who writes:—"Imagine an active young Magistrate, having heard of some daring robbery which has alarmed the neighbourhood, taking counsel, in the first place, with the heads of the Police, with a view of discovering the offender. After two or three vain attempts he succeeds at last, as he firmly believes, in finding the right man; and he, then, still in concert with the Police, suggests inquiries, receives information, hunts up evidence (through their Agency) for the purpose of bringing home the charge to the suspected person. Having thus done his duty very zealously in the first stage of the case, he next proceeds to enquire as a Magistrate, whether the evidence which he himself has collected, is sufficient to justify a committal; and having come to the conclusion, not unnaturally, that it is, he afterwards, upon the self-same evidence, tries the prisoner in his judicial capacity, without the assistance of a jury and convicts him. However monstrous this may appear to an English public, the picture which I have presented is by no means overdrawn." The writer in the *Times* also admits that a system which clothes a revenue collector with the duties of a first class Magistrate certainly requires amendment. There ought to be no delay in putting an end to the existing state of things and which often causes gross and scandalous miscarriage of justice. Mr. Bradlaugh examines briefly the other Resolutions passed by the Congress, and we have neither time nor space to follow him in this examination. We will only notice what he says regarding the Resolution, which asks for the extension of the Permanent Settlement. He remarks:—"What is certain is that the whole question of land revenue is surrounded by difficulties in India, and that in the case of lands, liable to river inundation, a failure of flooding or flooding in excess, or a too early or too late subsidence may be fatal to agricultural operations. All that the National Congress asks is that Government will take the subject once more into consideration with a view to some practical action. There is no attempt to dictate to the Government any special character of settlement. There is the hope expressed that the system being admittedly bad, and involving continuous misery to millions shall not be left unreformed." It is no disparagement to Mr. Bradlaugh to say that he cannot be accepted as an authority on this important question, as he has never studied it in all its bearings. Mr. John Dacosta who has for years made this subject his special study has in a recently-published pamphlet, which we noticed in these columns last year, proved to demonstration the disastrous effects of the periodical revision of the land revenue demand in the temporarily settled districts of India.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

WE resume our consideration of the Indian Councils Bill. It passed, it will be remembered, through Committee in the House of Lords on the 13th ultimo. On the motion to go into Committee, Lord Herschell, who has been Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, called the attention of the peers to the omission from the Bill of a clause which had received the approval of the Government of India. That caluse, pointed out Lord Herschell, contained a useful provision. Its object was to relieve the Provincial Legislative Councils from the operation of a clause in the Act of 1861, which prevented those Councils from repealing, amending, or in any way interfering with any measure passed by the Governor General's Council prior to the passing of the Act

or to the formation of any Councils subsequently established. The effect of this clause in the Act of 1861 was to fetter the local Councils established since its enactment by limitations which did not apply in the case of Bombay. Lord Herschell explained that the Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces could not deal with such matters of local legislation as the straying and trespassing of cattle, while the Bombay Council could do so, because it had existed longer than the other. Well, it will be readily admitted that little advantage would be gained by increasing the number of members of Councils if their power was to be restricted in matters which came within their legitimate function. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of inducing the local Legislative Councils to take up as much useful work as possible. Holding this view, Lord Herschell appealed to Her Majesty's Government to consider whether the omitted clause might not be reinstated. All sensible persons would agree with his Lordship that if the local Legislative Councils could not deal with such simple matters as the straying and trespassing of cattle, their usefulness would be greatly marred, and that all the local Councils should have the same powers and functions. Lord Cross responded to Lord Herschell's appeal. The Secretary of State for India said that the clause referred to was in the Bill as originally drafted, that he communicated with the Government of India in reference to it; and that the result of the correspondence was that he would assent to the re-insertion of the clause. Lord Cross observed:—"The more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that it would be wise to set up Councils in other parts of India, with a view to further decentralization, and having that opinion, he thought it necessary to communicate with the Viceroy before finally approving a clause which would apply to Councils existing and to those that might here-after be formed." The only other Province in which a Legislative Council could now be formed is probably the Punjab; but when we remember that the North-West Council which was usherd into existence three years ago has completely failed to justify its existence, we do not feel inclined to advocate the establishment of a Council for the land of the five waters. As for the Chief-Commissionerships of Assam, Burma and the Central Provinces, it will, we believe, be readily admitted that these provinces are not yet sufficiently advanced to enjoy the luxury of local Legislative Councils. When the existing Councils have ceased to be shams and become thoroughly efficient, there will be time enough to think of forming others.

The House having gone into Committee on the Bill, Lord Northbrook moved an amendment to clause I of the Bill. The amendment was as follows:—"Provided that the Governors General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect." In support of his amendment Lord Northbrook recapitulated what had been said on the second reading of the Bill as to the desirability of enabling representative public bodies to recommend persons to be nominated members of the Supreme and Local Councils. Lord Cross accepted Lord Northbrook's amendment and observed:—"It had always been his intention, if the Bill became law, to follow the example of Sir Charles Wood and to send with the Act a despatch pointing out that it was important that members of the Councils should be selected, not only with a view to their giving the best advice, but also with some regard to obtaining some kind of representation of the people. The noble earl had said it was possible there might be legal difficulty in carrying out the idea unless there was some thing in the Act to show how it could be done, but nothing was further from his mind than to leave the legal difficulty open, and he had not the slightest objection to the insertion of words in the Bill to indicate what was intended. A further advantage would result from the insertion of such words, and it was that they would give some satisfaction to the people of India—a point that was not always thought of. Besides, it was better they should be merely embodied in a despatch by the Secretary of State, who was liable to be changed at any time." Lord Kimberley, who followed Lord Cross said he was glad that Lord Northbrook's amendment was accepted by the Secretary of State. Lord Kimberley regarded the acceptance of the amendment as a step towards the adoption of the elective principle, and he thought that it was essential in India that there should be a thorough representation of minorities. His Lordship expressed a hope that the members to be nominated under this Clause would prove to be valuable additions to the Councils. For our part, we do not share in this hope. We very much doubt whether any practical good would result from the acceptance of Lord Northbrook's amendment. It gives power to the Governor-General in Council to make, from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, regulations as to the conditions under which non-official members for the several Councils may be nominated. Until the regulations have been framed and published, we cannot say how they will act in practice. As for the acceptance of the amendment giving satisfaction to the people of India, we feel bound to say that nothing but the recognition of the elective principle in the constitution of the Legislative Councils would be regarded by our countrymen as a satisfactory settlement of this important question.

Lord Stanley of Alderley moved an addition to clause II of the Bill, which provides for the discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Councils and concedes the right of interpellation under rules to be made by Government. The addition proposed by Lord Stanley was as follows:—"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting acts of mal-administration within British territory." There can be no doubt as to the importance of the amendment which was proposed by Lord Stanley. The concession of the right of interpellation would be quite useless if the asking of questions relating to alleged acts of mal-administration were prohibited. It is, indeed, in reference to such acts that the right of interpellation has been so strongly demanded. Lord Cross, we regret to find, did not accept Lord Stanley's amendment. His Lordship urged that if the amendment were passed, it would not limit the discretion of the members of the Government to decline to give any answers that might be injurious to the public service. Lord Stanley's amendment was withdrawn and clause II of the Bill was agreed to as it stood. The remaining clauses were accepted without any discussion and the Bill passed through Committee.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza is by this time in full swing all over India. To-day here—to-morrow there, in fact on all sides and in every quarter—it has caused a panic in the country. No country has been spared this scourge. Princes and peasants alike have fallen its victims, and for the past six months it has made itself the common object of general conversation and alarm. Within this short time the malady has made the tour of the world. After making vast ravages in the European and American Continents, in Egypt and in Persia, it has now shown its grim face to the inhabitants of this country. It was but the other day we heard a few sporadic cases here and there, and within these few days it has assumed a decidedly epidemic form. According to a German theory the first appearance of the disease in this country was in Bombay, imported most probably by a steamer from London. We owe to Bombay our thanks for the acquaintance with the disease. Most of the large mercantile firms of our wealthy marwari merchants have branch houses in Bombay, and it was in these firms that influenza first made its appearance. They at first called it "Bombay Fever." The illness rapidly passed to the houses of those who had business communications with these firms, and in a few days it spread almost all over the city. To judge from the course of the disease it is distinctly one of infection.

The history of influenza is not without interest. It is not a new thing altogether. In a recent issue we have shown that even Goethe and Schiller had suffered from its attacks, and what is more, an eminent medical authority asserts that it dates as far back as the ninth century. Some go to the length of saying that it resembles "black death" which in the fourteenth century nearly desolated the world. Like the "black death" it is said to have come originally from China. According to an old historian the fell epidemic of the fourteenth century was due to the terrible mortality from drought, famine, floods, earthquakes and a series of natural disasters. One of our contemporaries, in making the comparison, writes that 'it is a remarkable coincidence in connection with the present influenza pandemic, that it has succeeded a series of disasters in China and the Far East generally—such as the engulphing of a million of people by flood, the terrible famine that raged in that country some months ago, and earthquakes appearing in diverse places in Japan. It is quite possible, too, that the atmosphere has been empassioned by the vast discharge of matter flung into it by the Krakatoa explosion in 1883, which produced the sun-set effects known as the after-glow. And it must not be forgotten that Southern, and indeed most of Europe, was afflicted by earthquakes some three years ago, while seismic disturbances in all parts of the world have been very common during the same period. The theory applied to the great plague of the fourteenth century, which made the round of the then known world, was that it was due to excessive tellurian activity which had taken place in the East, of which sympathetic affections were after-wards felt in Europe. Might not influenza be due to the same causes, though operating to a very minor extent! There is a remarkable resemblance between the universality of both diseases, that seems generally to have escaped attention, partly, we believe because we know so little of the great plague, except its fearful mortality, and partly because the death-rate produced by influenza has been as yet remarkably slight.' Whatever the causes of the disease may be, its progress is very rapid, extent very wide, and the attack very sudden. In 1729-30 Europe was throughout its whole length visited by the disease which was supposed to have come from China through Russia. In 1782 it is said to have made its attack upon a fourth of the population of St. Petersburgh in a single day. In 1830 the epidemic made its another appearance, and this time taking its birth in China it made a tour of the whole world within a few short months. From that time afterwards influenza was seen in Europe twice or thrice only. In 1850 it made its chief centre in America and Australia and the old world was relieved of its scourges for some time at least. The disease has been very fitly surnamed the "lightning catarrh," or "*La Grippe*" by the French, for whenever it appears it appears like a flash, and with the rapidity of lightning travels the whole world, the entire population being absolutely laid low by it.

The symptoms of influenza are varied in their nature and consequently apt to mislead even the most acute physician. But the general symptoms resemble those of an ordinary bad cold. It is said to make its appearance abruptly by a chill of greater or less violence. Fever, some times quite high, succeeds with intense frontal headache and catarrh of nose and throat with a dry and irritating cough. There are excruciating pains in the limbs and back, and as the disease progresses, bronchial symptoms develop. It weakens the patient to the extreme, and restlessness sets in. Vomiting occurs in certain cases, which may be followed by either constipation or diarrhœa. In some instances eruptions on the skin are met with. The attack lasts from two to four or five days, and in some cases, two weeks even. Relapses sometimes occur; but the great debility and depression not only at the time of the attack but often persisting for a considerable time after recovery, are the prominent phenomena of influenza. But here, it is more than a consolation to perceive that the disease is not violent in its symptoms. It has appeared in this country in a somewhat milder form. And this can

be made manifest, if we compare the heavy mortality it has caused throughout the length and breadth of Europe, with the cases here. However our Health officers should not rest content with this thought. It has already assumed a formidable shape and demands a good deal of notice.

But our energetic Health officer is away to Colombo enjoying its salubrious sea-breeze. We must do as best as we can without him though that at best is but indifferent. Every body in every place is more or less seedy, and you hardly meet one at home or in the streets, in the shop or in the office, who is perfectly hale and hearty. There is something in the morning mist and evening exhalations that make one sick, and one is almost thankful that the epidemic has come upon us in the burning heat of summer and not in midwinter when pulmanory and thoracic complaints would have all the greater chance of rapid development in weak subjects. There seems to be little doubt that we are faring much better than they did in Europe or America, where the climate and surroundings helped its spread, although we are not prepared to admit that the town mortality has not increased on its account. Deaths that are generally classed under the heading fever must include deaths from influenza, though there may not be intelligence enough in those concerned to classify them separately. Public and private offices, shops and schools, all suffer, and it is poor and ill-nourished and ill-living persons that get most of the disease. It is by no means confined to the town or Suburbs, but has in fact spread and is fast spreading in all parts of the country. From the reports that are daily appearing in the columns of our morning contemporaries it appears that there is scarcely a town left in this country which has not been affected by the epidemic by this time. Beginning with Karachi we hear of every city falling its victim. Agra, Allahabad Benares, Deoghur, Simla—and a host of other places are suffering from its attack. In our city it has established itself as effectually in aristocratic Chowringhi and Ballygunge as in any other locality. There is scarcely an office, a workship in Calcutta or in the Suburbs where some of the assistants have not been attacked. It is stated that the Calcutta General Post Office has no fewer than 26 per cent. of its employes down with influenza. The Paper Currency has from 18 to 20 per cent. and the Telegraph Office about 35. whilst the Accountant-General's Office shows 30 per cent. of absentees. The Seebpore Engineering College has been actually closed for some weeks. There were several cases among the workmen in the Port Commissioners' workshop and in the Railway work-shop. A few cases are reported to have occurred among the employes of the East Indian Railway at Howrah and the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, but of a very mild type, and the men were fit for duty in two or three days. The disease as it is prevailing in Howrah seems to be of a more pronounced form. The latest report is that it has appeared in the New Market among the men who sell cheese and confectionary; while the residents of the bustee to the east of the market are almost all down with it. Much inconvenience is being felt in several newspaper-offices and printing establishments. The other day we heard the *Straits Independent* stating its case in the following words:—"We have to apologize for the delay in the publication of this issue, which, we regret to say, must also do duty for Saturday, as it is completely out of our power to bring out another paper before next Wednesday. This is entirely due to the continued illness of the editor and of some of the compositors, our staff being at present reduced to two men and an apprentice—all on account of the epidemic that has spread over Penang." We at first thought that we would be fortunate enough not to be affected to the extent our Straits contemporary has been; but here the manager of the *Kathiwar Times* regrets to inform the public that 'the whole of his establishment is laid up with influenza and that, therefore, there will be no issue of the journal till such time as the men recover.' Many hints as to the treatment of the disease have been given in the columns of newspapers. But matured medical opinion is that even if no medicines were taken, the patients would soon get rid of the disease.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

SOME of the signors of the India Board have published their minutes on the Civil Service age question. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir Peter Lumsden, and Sir James Peile have given out their minutes, detailing their objections to the raising of the standard of the age, and, truth to say, they are quite out-spoken in the matter. There is no shilly-shallying: no attempt at saying one thing and meaning another. 'Their objections are mainly based upon the increased employment of natives to the exclusion of the British which the change would entail.' Yes, it is to exclude the natives from getting a share,—a just share—of appointments in the service of their country the lowering was needed. When we said as much on the occasion of lowering the standard of age, there was a hue and cry about native malignity. We were told that it was native malignity that made us hint at the motive, when in reality there was none such. It was done, we were told, for securing the highest efficiency in the employes, and not with any mind to exclude any one sect or caste. Lord Lytton did not stoop to this argument. But if he did not openly say that the motive was such, he fully admitted that the result would be the same; and our signors in the Council have now admitted that this was the motive upheld prominently before the administrators. We have not yet received the minutes *in extenso*, but we have enough before us to know what is aimed at. It may be that the tone and moral of the Civil Service would be lowered by any admixture of native blood, and there is enough in the theory of hybridity to justify the apprehension. Pure Englishmen are, according to this theory, better administrators, abler and more energetic than half-castes, however they may be told that a Jahangir may have been an able Emperor, and he brought to bear in his veins a stain of Rajput blood. We shall not venture to cite English names, but what is true of Jahangir is equally so of a Smith, a Robinson and a Jones and since we are at it, we think we should go the whole hog. Exclude half-castes by all means, and this should not be done by shifts and plausible language; we should exclude all *mistassas* openly and avowedly. We dislike all misleading and logical gibberish; when a thing has to be done and it has to be done, it should be done openly and avowedly. There was danger apprehended from natives trained for the Artillery, and the natives were avowedly declared disqualified for service in the artillery. In the same way the law should be brought to bear against the natives in the higher Civil Service. Once admit the natives to the Service and the question gets seriously complicated. Already Messrs. Ghose, Bose and Dutt claim the highest appointments in the District administrations, and the time will soon come when they will aspire to Divisional Commissionerships and even to Lieutenant Governorships. This cannot be tolerated, and the aspiration should be nipped in the bud. At all events an open declaration of the kind will have the benefit of being candid. It is always a mistaken policy to adopt a tortuous course for such an object. Sincerity and candidness are commendable, but they cannot go on with a sinister object. We have all along understood from the days of Macaulay that Civil Service Examination, and training are sufficient to destroy all racial defects. If they are so, they should be respected; if otherwise, there is no use in conjuring up of false logic. The question is a very delicate one and our Governors have an arduous duty to steer clear of all sinister paths. We cannot say that the dissentient minutes of the signors of the India Board have in this instance adopted the right course. We admit our remarks are open to the charge being attempts at ridicule and badinage but if they do the fault rests not with us. When elderly gentlemen and experience and knowledge of human nature adopt such a course they should be prepared to the reception that would be accorded to their logic.

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LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE learn with great pleasure that the Queen has appointed Lord Reay a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Few Indian Governors have so thoroughly won the good wishes of all sections of the community and this honor at his retirement will be highly appreciated as a recognition of his enlightened policy.

THE *Englishman* will not be surprised to hear that Sir Frederick Roberts has been offered a high appointment in England under the new military re-organisation scheme. That probably accounts for His Excellency's disinclination to avail of the rumoured extension of service in India.

MR. CARNDUFF, late Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed to the Registrarship of the High Court.

SIR HENRY L. HARRISON and his friends on the Municipal Board have made up for past grievances, and at to-day's meeting a resolution is to be moved acknowledging Sir Henry's 'invaluable' services. We should wish to take a note of the Commissioners who would vote for such a Resolution. We are aware of the 'tactics' which will force some of the oppositonists to absent themselves from the meeting. We care not to give its proper name to such tactics. But we do hope that the representatives of those who are smarting under grievous injuries inflicted by Sir Henry Harrison will attend the meeting, and fully express their opinions regarding him. This is a duty which they all owe to their fellow-citizens, and we earnestly hope that they will not shirk it. Finely drawn distinctions between the Chairman and the Legislator must not blind them to Sir Henry's merits.

SOME of our English fellow-citizens have been greatly annoyed by the crows that set up a-cawing at dawn of day. It is bad enough to have a Government that grants holidays for the celebration of *Mumbo Jumbo*, but fancy the crows cawing unmolested and adding to the disturbance at dawn of day. The Municipality has their rubbish carts with ungreased wheels running from 4 o'clock in the morning: can a civilised English community stand a worse infliction? The *Englishman* does well to ventilate this grievance. Unfortunately the crows are not amenable to municipal laws, and they cannot be put down. We would suggest by way of experiment, six months house of correction for every Native Commissioner, that tolerates creaking carts for the removal of sweepings. We write feelingly because we are satisfied that the complainants have really been unnerved, and therefore they are not in a condition to judge of what they are about.

SOME others have raised a howl against certain *padres* for protracting their sermons and delaying the benediction to twelve minutes after 8 P. M. Fancy the idea of decent Christians postponing dressing for dinner on Sundays for the sake of religion!!! The remedy suggested is that the evening services should begin at 6 o'clock, and the sermons docked and clipped so as to give reasonable time for dressing. The remedy, however, appears to us not practicable in this country; 6 is about the time when people can 'eat' fresh air for the benefit of their health. The plan if adopted will greatly thin the attendance at church. Few people will sacrifice the evening drive for the sake of the sermon. Our idea is that a good plan would be to take the sermons as read, like reports of some trading companies or better still, and give up altogether attendance at church for the sake of sermons. In these days of rapid printing no one will suffer any loss if they have to content themselves with printed brochures in the same way that people read the *Entre Actes* on their way to theatres.

AFTER a long and meritorious career Mr. F. B. Peackock retires from the Civil Service. His native friends entertained him at the Town Hall on Thursday, and his Service gave him a dinner at the same place on the following day. To mark appreciation of his high services Sir Steuart Bayley was present on both the occasions. We bid Mr. Peackock a grateful good-bye.

To a Calcutta audience nothing is more charming than the representation of one of the master productions of "Swetest Shakespeare fancy's child." It is rarely that we have these treats and when we have them we are right glad of them. On Saturday next Mr. George Crofton's Company will put on board the Midsummer Night's Dream and the sylvan play will be acted in open air in the *maïdan*, the auditorium being lighted with electricity. Though not affording much scope for the display of the histrionic art, the play as one of the best of the prince of dramatists will be sure to draw a good house.

LORD HARRIS, the new Govrnor of Bombay, arrived in the Presidency on Thursday and was enthusiastically received.

In reply to the address of theCorporation his Lordship said that Bombay had won for herself the honour of being one of the great trade centres of the world, and that an address from the governing body of such a place warned him that it was his most important duty always to bear in mind that the welfare and prosperity of the great population was best secured by agriculture and trade being successfully pursued, and by constant and uninterrupted employment of labour. The question of the expansion of Bombay would receive his early and close attention. Referring to the provision of armaments to the imperial ports and coaling stations, his Lordship observed that it had formed a part of his official duties for the last four years; and his Lordship ventured to think that he should come amongst them with but a poor character for loyalty to his late colleagues if he were to allow them to infer that the delay which had taken place in providing war material had arisen from any indifference to the public interests or from lack of assiduity among his colleagues. He was happy to say that their loyalty had been put to no strain in the matter, for those at the headquarters who were responsible for the design, manufacture, and inspection of modern guns and their carriages were as anxious as the public for the early completion of the armament, but they had a duty to perform to those who were to serve the guns as well as to those whom the guns were to defend—a duty in which they would criminally fail if they issued guns for service before satisfying themselves by rigid inspection and careful proof that both guns and carriages when made were really efficient. He was justified, however, in saying that many difficulties against which they had been contending were now removed, and he had the highest authority for stating that the progress in manufacture was now satisfactory.

We welcome his Lordship to his new post and hope that he will prove a worthy successor of Lord Reay.

THE French Government has ordered the building of ten sea-going and twenty first-class torpedo boats. It has also ordered an immediate blockade of the Dahomey coast.

THE meeting of the Queen and the Emperor of Germany takes place at Darmstadt on the 20th instant.

THE Geary-Symons defamation case of Bombay is over. In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said that to accuse the prosecutor of expressing sympathy with Fenians, an undoubtedly disloyal body, was clearly defamatory—especially on such an occasion as the meeting to elect a Chairman for the Victor Reception Committee. There was no justification and no defence, and he sentenced Mr. Symons to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or to undergo three months' imprisonment.

THE arrival of the Carlist leader Cerralbo at Valencia has been the cause of serious disturbances there. A mob of some thousands followed his carriage to the hotel, the windows of which they smashed. They tried to burn the buildings, and then proceeded to the Carlist Club and set fire to the furniture, while others tried to burn down the Church, but were frustrated in their attempt by the troops. Barricades had been erected by the mob, and the whole of the garrison is now under arms.

ABOUT two months ago, a pleader of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, Babu Rakhal Chandra Tewari, and a Mukhtear, named Durga Charan Bose, came to the Bengal Office and made certain statements against Babu Nabin Krishna Banerjee, Sub-Divisional Officer of the Diamond Harbour. These statements were made over to Mr. Forbes, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergannas, who was asked to enquire into the matter. Mr. Forbes made a sifting inquiry and completely exenorated Babu Nabin Krishna from the charges preferred against him. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has fully accepted Mr. Forbes' conclusions, and considers that the character of the Sub-Divisional officer has been completely cleared. Babu Nabin Krishna has been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor feels satisfied that the charges against him were groundless and malicious, being based on distorted facts where any foundation whatever existed. Babu Nabin Krishna has also been informed that the Government is satisfied with his administration of the Sub-Division.

THE *Manchester Guardian* hears that Mr. Gladstone contemplates retirement from public life. It is of course difficult to say what truth there is in the rumour, though advancing age and failing health of Mr. Gladstone would seem to give some color to it. The disorganised condition of the Liberal party in England brought about by the unfortunate differences about the Irish question, would make Mr. Gladstone's retirement at the present moment fruitful of disastrous consequences to the cause that he has so much set his heart upon, for Unionist principles aided by the Conservative would be bound to prevail when his powerful influence is withdrawn. We are not without hopes that Mr. Gladstone would render material help to the Indian cause when the Councils Bill comes up in the Commons.

EMIN PASHA'S German advocacy has naturally made him many enemies in England and France and he is charged with ingratitude. On his part Emin has scattered broadcast among the Arabs at Zanzibar a notice vehemently disavowing any connection with Stanley's suit against Tippoo Tib with whom it is reported Major Wissmann is negotiating. The English press attacks Emin Pasha and warns the British East African Company to be on the alert. In the meantime the membership of the Khedivial Geographical Society has been conferred on Mr. Stanley and Sir Francis de Winton has written a letter in which he says that Emin Pasha is the best judge of his own affairs in having taken service under the German Government, and that the Emin Relief Committee are quite content in having rescued him, and had invited him to visit England at their own expense to receive the welcome of the English people. The *Times*, however, publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany has no intention of extending her territory in Africa, and that the projected expedition under Emin Pasha is merely to extend her influence in a recognised sphere. It is reported that Emin is now anxious to return to Europe and to cancel his engagement with Germany. The Germans are hastening the despatch of Emin's expedition in view of its being the first in the Albert-Nyanza Lake district. Mr. H. M. Stanley has started for Brussels and has been interviewed and has expressed astonishment at the German pretensions in Africa. He says that England is certain to check them and is of opinion that the Mahdist invasion renders a re-conquest of the equatorial Soudan impossible.

THE disturbances among University students in St. Petersburgh are calming down after the wholesale arrests that have been made. Continual alter-

cations are taking place between the students and the Curator, the Professors supporting the students. The movement is said to be partly political, but is principally directed against reactionary and arbitrary statutes.

THE Emperor William has issued a Rescript in which he says that the appointments of officers in the army are no longer to be restricted to men of noble birth, but in future will include those of noble character and the sons of honourable citizens. His Majesty deprecates extravagance in the army, and the excluding of the poorer aspirants, and enjoins all Commanders to enforce a more simple mode of life among their officers. His Majesty raises the pay of the rifles, artillery and cavalry. The result of Prince Bismarck's resignation is being already felt. Emperor William's sumptuary Laws are distasteful to the Army and a number of Prussian officers are resenting the Emperor's order to curtail their extravagances, and have applied for permission to retire from the army.

AT a meeting of the leaders of all parties in Berlin it has been resolved to appeal for funds for a national monument to be erected in Berlin in honour of Prince Bismarck. The leaders of the Freisinnige party have, however, declined to support the movement.

WE read in the *Indian Daily News*:—'Sixty-one Parsees are said to have been enrolled in the Poona Volunteer Corps, and are undergoing recruit drill with commendable assiduity. But there is a hitch in connection with the movement, and a reference to the Government of India seems probable. The point is this, it appears. When the question was put by the late Commandant, Colonel Propert, to ascertain if there was any strong objection in the Corps to the admission of Parsees, a fairly general negative was given, the understanding being that a separate company of Parsees would be formed, under Parsee officers. This, however, is distinctly against the orders of the Government of India on the point, which are to the effect that Natives (which description includes Parsees) may be admitted to existing Volunteer Corps, but distinctly prohibit the formation of separate Corps or Companies of Native Volunteers. Now it is found, a Poona paper, which favours the idea of Parsee volunteering, tells us that the opinion of the members of the Corps is distinctly against the drafting of the Parsee recruits into the existing companies, and it seems likely that matters will drift into an unpleasant dead-lock. It is a question that the Poona Volunteer Corps must settle for itself, without infringing the rule distinctly laid down by the Government of India during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty, and since then re-affirmed; and the new Commandant, Colonel Meakin, is scarcely to be congratulated upon the awkward problem that has been handed over to him for solution.' We are not sure that the problem is awkward at all. It is one of great importance on the contrary. Government informed Parliament only the other day that there is nothing to prevent natives from joining a Volunteer Corps. The Parsees have put the question to a practical test and the Government of India rules must now be given a definite and intelligible interpretation. A mere permission is idle when there are almost insurmountable difficulties in the way and if the Poona reference clears up pretended doubts something definite will have been done.

IN another column we publish the reply of the British Indian Association to the Government Circular about the Durga Puja Holidays. The phase the discussion has now taken is not one that involves the question of the propriety or otherwise of granting the leave, but the way in which the *amour propre* of the Chamber of Commerce and the mercantile community might be saved. As a matter of fact religious consideration has very little to do with Holidays. Even the express ordinance of Holy Writ, the Bible, has failed in any way to injure or retard the progress of express trains, or stop Her Majesty's Mails. Sabbath or no Sabbath, business is carried on without any let or hinderance, and this is the course which the British

Indian Association has thought fit to recommend. It recommends that the law regarding Holidays should remain as they are, and Heads of Departments may exercise their discretion as to who should get leave and who should not; but it does not meet with the approbation of those gentlemen who raise the question at issue, under the plea of inconvenience to trade, but really to deprive the natives of their privileges, and to show to the world that their voice is all-powerful with the Government. A departmental order in every case is no matter to crown over, whereas a general change of the law would be something gratifying. Such a change would enable them to convert the late defeat of the Chamber into a crowning success, and the Government is weak enough, it is said, to yield to the dodge. The natives well know that it is a question between Engli-h *zid* and native interest, that it is better for some people to govern large establishment by official caprice than express law tempered by discretion, that it is better to have some sympathy for the native races than to flaunt the maxim of *sic volo sic jubeo* than to do an act of even-handed justice. Their is no gain attained by doing even-handed justice to natives, whereas the good-will and the approbation of the English community are matters of considerable importance to our rulers; but we believe that the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley is not open to any charge in this respect.

INFLUENZA is not the only epidemic of the year. A new epidemic known as *La Nona* is, as we have said in a previous issue, making its visitations in Hungary, Italy and Russia, after having 'done' America, and is said to follow in the wake of Influenza. Some describe it as a harmless visitation while others assert quite the contrary. The prevailing symptoms are paralysis of the limbs and deep and protracted sleep sometimes extending over a week, from which the weak and prostrate never rise again.

THE Duke of Cannaught Memorial Committee have hit upon a form of memorial of His Royal Highness, which if sanctioned by Government will commend itself very strongly to the public. It is to be a Military College.

HOW thoroughly successful Lord Reay's administration of Bombay has been will appear from the tone in which the *Times of India* notices his Lordship's departure in a leading article. Our contemporary observes that Lord Reay "is a foreigner in his habits of thought and training, and indeed by birth. With Englishmen, especially Englishmen in a foreign country, he is completely out of sympathy. His appointment, now that we can look back upon it, was a blunder from the first, and we hope the mistake will never be repeated sending a foreigner to rule a dependency where it is essentially necessary that the prestige of the English name should be kept up. His Lordship's departure will be hailed with pleasure by every branch of the service." In fathoming the meaning of this unintelligible rigmarole we are not much concerned. It is refreshing to know that the good people of Bombay have voted his Lordship a marble statue, a mark of honor that has been shown to few of his predecessors. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that may be expected to know something of Englishmen, have elected him an honorary member. His Lordship received many farewell addresses and there was a farewell demonstration at the Bundur on Saturday when he left for England. Few Governors have won popular support and sympathy so thoroughly, and the departure of fewer still has evoked such genuine regret. We wish him god-speed and hope that His Lordship will continue to take interest in our affairs.

THE *Sanjivani* said that some F. A. questions at the last University Examination had oozed out owing to the zeal of some well-meaning professor-examiners. The charge was a serious one and it would be a still more serious matter if it were let go uninvestigated. A Commission consi ting of the Hon'ble Doctor Gurudas Bannerjee, Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. A. M. Bose and Mr. Tawney ha: held an enquiry, the results of which have not, of course, been published yet. Students of the Krishnagar, Ripon, City and Presidency Colleges were summoned by telegraph from their village homes and examined *in camera*. With the Hon'ble Justice Bannerjee on the Commission there would be little chance of irregularity. But to impart to the enquiry somewhat of a judicial character it would have been as well if some steps were taken to allow the accused being represented also. It is quite possible for an University Commission to be carried away in its zeal for vindicating the honor of the University, particularly if there be powerful interest in opposition. A number of independent witnesses including Mahamahopadhya Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna, C. I. E., have been examined by the Commission, and they ought to be able to throw some light on the matters in enquiry. It is quite possible for a professor-examiner to indicate to his students in the course of his lectures or class exercises the more important points in the lessons, and the fact of coincidence of some sort ought not be allowed to take the place of incriminating evidence of wilful disclosure for which no sufficient motive can be attributed, except some vague vanity about seeing one's own College-men do well at the examination. We should have thought the moral calibre of our average examiners was superior to this, and if there was anything wrong it must be due to negligence and not to downright dishonesty. Sanskrit is, we understand, the branch in which the leakage happens to be the greatest, and as the examiners are all natives the temptation for exposure is all the great. In other branches, too, complaints have been made and yet we have not heard of an enquiry in that direction. Such a state of things can be radically remedied only by discontinuing the exclusive appointment of educational officers for examination purposes, as if those not tied to professorial chairs are physically incapable of setting a question or examining an answer thereto. If outside examiners, if we may call them so, are objectionable on any intelligible grounds, why should not there be a permanent board totally unconnected with educational institutions? In connection with the enquiry we have heard a rumour which we hope and trust is false and which in effect is that efforts were made to secure 'queen's evidence', so to speak, by offers of service. So thoroughly wicked is the idea that we find it difficult to concieve it.

WE are glad to see good coming out of evil The assessment embroglio has had the excellent effect of making rate-payers to take a livelier interest in city affairs. Some of the wards notably ward No. 1—had Rate-payer's Association and more are being formed in this crisis. On Sunday before last the rate-payers of ward No. 9 met at the Albert Hall under the presidency of Dr. Jagabundhu Bose and an Association was duly organised. We trust the other wards will see the necessity of forming these protective societies.

THE *maidan* streets are being improved by laying out foot-paths. A contemporary does not regard this as a great improvement and is probably right from the barouche-and-pair point of view. To poor pedestrians in search of a mouthful of pure air and constantly in fear of the swell turn-out, the change will certainly be welcome.

WE take the following from the Calcutta Police report :—

A Cruel Mother-Law.—Mrs. Virginia Gomes was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to her daughter-in-law, Lucy Gomes, aged about 16 years, by branding her with a heated brass ladle. The girl was the adpoted daughter of Mrs. Lavinia Christian, who, about twelve years ago placed her in the Agurparah School. In September last she was given in marriage to a son of the accused, residing in Phear Street. The girl's husband went to sea in November, leaving his wife with his mother. Since January last she had been frequently ill-treated by her mother-in-law, who on several occasions burnt her with a heated spoon about the arms. On the night of the 5th instant, the husband of the accused assaulted her, having been told by some one that his wife was starving his daughter-in law. She then threatened to mark the girl for every blow that she received from her husband on her account. At 2 A.M. of the 6th, accused applied a heated ladle to her left arm, causing blisters, and on her crying out stopped her mouth with her hands. There were several marks on the girl's person of being branded. Some evidence was recorded, and the case adjourned.

The mother-in-law is not, as our readers will observe, the proverbial Hindoo *Boukantki*. Ignorant people whether Hindoos or Christians wil behave with equal barbarity, and all that we desire to point out is that it is not fair to credit the Hindoo Society with monopoly of unmother-in-law like conduct. One of our proverbs is *Yatra Naryastu pujyante ramanté tatra Devatah*, "where ladies are honored the gods are pleased." It is rank libel to say that the better classes honor this teaching more in the breach than in observance. Mrs Gomes has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.

To

H. J. S. COTTON ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal
Financial Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin* on the question respectively of keeping the Currency Office open to some extent during the Durga Puja Holidays, and of the number of public holidays to be observed in the Bengal Province under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In reply I am directed by the Committee of the British Indian Association to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following observations.

*No. Mis. $\frac{1H.}{1}$ 21 Dated 16th December 1889.
No. Mis. $\frac{1H.}{1}$ 21 Dated 19th January 1890.

2. It seems unnecessary to the Committee to refer to the history of the question previous to the year 1882. In March of that year the Chamber of Commerce submitted certain representations, to be noticed hereafter, respecting the curtailment of the Durga Puja holidays. The Government of Bengal on the 27th July 1882 made the following pertinent remark, "the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community suffer from the existing state of things, great and serious as they are, cannot be remedied without inflicting a still more serious hardship on a far more numerous, though less influential, portion of the community." The Government of India in September 1882 felt "bound to attach its proper weight to the strong attachment which the Hindu community of Calcutta manifest to these holidays, and to the serious hardship which any curtailment of them would inflict on a large class." The Governor-General in Council accordingly "regretted that the consideration put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce did not appear to him sufficient to justify any modification of the orders passed in January 1880, or the re-opening of a question which had been decided after careful consideration in all its aspects."

3. The principle so deliberately laid down in 1882 has since been re-affirmed in the letter of the Government of India, dated 4th November 1889, received with your letter of the 16th December last. In suggesting the possibility of making certain arrangements for the conduct of a specified class of business in the Currency Office during a portion of the holidays, the Government of India remark, para: 6, that such arrangements do not "necessarily involve a departure from the *principle on which the policy of Government is based.*"

4. The Committee of the Association observe that the Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in 1881. In their representation made to the Government of India in March 1882 the Chamber of Commerce dwelt on the fact "that great and general inconvenience and serious loss are caused by the total closing of the Currency and other Government offices for the whole period of 12 days, and on the possibility of making arrangements by which the employes of Government offices could take leave in relays without stopping the work of the offices." The unqualified decision of the Government on this representation has been already adverted to. It is now only necessary to refer to two circumstances which require particular notice *viz.*, (1) that the representation was made and the orders of Government were pass d

some time after the Negotiable Instruments Act had been in operation, and (2) that all that the Chamber asked for was the possibility of making some arrangements for the conduct of business in particular Government offices as against the "*total closing*" thereof.

5. The gravamen of the Chamber's present contention is, 1st, that public business is to a large extent paralysed during these holidays by the closing of the Exchange Banks, and 2nd, that the trade of the port is materially affected by the closure of the Shipping office and the inability to obtain port clearances.

6. Hitherto the objections raised were based on the inconvenience caused to trade by the continuous closing for 12 days of certain Government offices only. The objection that Exchange Banks will not undertake the responsibility of transacting business during days upon which negotiable instruments will not mature is now raised for the first time, *i. e.* eight years since the Act has been in operation; at all events the inconvenience could not have been keenly felt. Whatever inconvenience was heretofore entailed upon the mercantile community by the general observance of the Durga Puja holidays has been removed to a great extent by the Bank of Bengal and Custom House being kept open during certain days of the period. The interests of Exchange Banks depend altogether on those of commerce; in fact both act upon each other; and if in the interests of trade it is essentially necessary that they should be kept open, at least on the days on which the Bank of Bengal transacts business, it is only natural to suppose that they will be kept open. Perhaps the inconvenience caused by their remaining closed is not great, or is minimised by the Bank of Bengal being kept open. If the Bank of Bengal can transact business, notwithstanding the holidays, in all its departments,—Exchange as well as others,—it does not appear why other Banks, having large transactions, should find it unsafe to do any business at all on certain days among the holidays gazetted under the Act. In this they will be particularly helped if arrangements can be made in the way suggested by the Government of India for the transaction of business in the Government Currency Office.

7. The second objection now raised by the Chamber is as respects the closing of the Shipping office during the holidays. The objection is of the nature of that raised against the total closing of the Currency Office. Both will be noticed further on.

8. The general question now under discussion under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is whether it would not serve all interests to notify only four of the Durga Puja holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and to notify the rest as holidays except in certain offices in Calcutta, which will be kept open for all these days to meet the exigencies of commerce. If the words of Mr. Dampier, quoted in your letter, do not fully apply, "if the opening of these offices would not necessarily govern the practice of all or nearly all the other offices in Bengal," it would, my Committee fear, govern the practice of all or nearly all the offices in the Presidency, imperial as well as provincial. The Mahomedan holidays notified by executive order, are, so far as the Committee are aware, scarcely observed in the offices in Calcutta, and the opening of these on the Mahomedan holidays scarcely causes any inconvenience, for the number of Mahomedan employes is very insignificant, and such employes can always obtain leave without detriment to the work of the offices concerned. Hindu employes naturally form the majority—a very large majority—in the Presidency offices and the result of the notifications proposed to be issued will be, the Committee anticipate, the compulsory attendance of Hindu employes not only in the excepted offices, but in all or nearly all other offices in Calcutta, eight days out of the twelve. This means that the interests of commerce should be entirely subserved while a large though less influential portion of the Hindu community of Calcutta, admitted to be strongly attached to this national holiday, will be subjected to serious hardship. Such a result, the Committee are distinctly of opinion, would be subversive of the principle on which the policy of Government is based. That principle, the Committee repeat, is *the prevention of hardship to the Hindu community* of Calcutta even at the risk of some inconvenience and loss to the mercantile community. The Government of Bengal on the 27th July 1882 observed:—"It is true that it was proposed last year to require only a very small section of the establishment to attend for a part of two days; but it is justly urged that the principle on which the policy of Government is based would none the less be unnecessarily infringed." The proposed notifications would not the less, the Committee venture to hold, cause an infringement of the principle deliberately accepted by Government, and the Committee earnestly trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be as careful to maintain it as the Government of 1882 was.

9. That in the abstract all questions of leave between employers and employes, are purely private, and the Government which has no State religion of its own, can claim no right on principle to legislate about holidays. As a matter of fact leave on holidays is granted as a matter of favor, and this favor is regulated by consideration of a wider kind than what is indicated by the abstract right. It is well known and admitted that if all holidays be stopped, work would not be necessarily stopped, but that certain sections of the community would be grievously hurt, and it is to avoid this injury to the feelings of the community that leave is allowed on broad statesmanlike principles, and not with an eye to the smallest leave possible in the case of certain Departments, as in the Navy where leave for the observance of the Sabbath is not granted. But in questions concerning general leave, such facts are never taken into account. Similarly in considering the question of Banking and Shipping offices we should not think proper to alter or affect the general law. Special conveniences may be secured for particular sections of the community and that most readily, by departmental orders, and not by changing the law. It is undeniable that a general denial of leave on particular holidays would be more desirable to some persons than departmental orders, but in a mixed community, our merchants should be satisfied with the principle of mutual toleration, and not insist upon their dues at the sacrifice of those who do not belong to their profession. With the Currency office in a position to encash Council Drafts during some of the holidays, the Exchange Banks will, it is supposed, find it safe to work, and with the Shipping office similarly open at stated intervals along with the Custom House, there could be no impediment to port entries and port clearances being effected. Inconveniences now felt are likely to be removed to a great extent if these measures are adopted, while the holidays are kept intact; and to this extent the Committee of the Association give their assent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI
Secretary, British Indian Association.

British Indian Association Rooms,
18, British Indian Street,
Calcutta, the April 7, 1890.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHER ON PORCELAIN

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Specimens on view at 13-5 Government Place.

R. HOTZ: Photographer,

Sole Agent.

TO THE READERS OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT"

The extraordinary statements of General W. F. Nuthall, Captain James Paige, Rev. C. G. Squirrell, Bishop Wilson, and other prominent men that have appeared in these columns in the past, have not only attracted much attention, but have awakened doubts in the minds of some as to their genuineness. They were, however, correct in every particular, as the following local statements amply confirm:—

Mr. Alfred Craven, of Allahabad, guard E. I. Railway, says: "I have tried Warner's 'Safe' Diabetes Cure, and have much pleasure in stating that it has done me a world of good."

Col. M. Peters, of Jabbalpur writes: "I have tried Warner's 'Safe' Cure, and have found it very effective in derangements of the kidneys."

Mr. R. Frame, of Umballa, says: "I have much pleasure in reporting very favourably of the use of Warner's 'Safe' Cure for liver complaint. I have had better results from it than from any other medicine I have tried, and can recommend it to people suffering from that complaint."

Mr. W. John Clark, Clark's Family Hotel, Benares, writes: "Warner's 'Safe' Cure has done me a great deal of good. I had been suffering for a long time from great weakness, depression of spirits, drowsiness, loss of appetite, &c., but soon after taking this medicine, these ailments decreased, and I am now feeling as near well as possible, and as I can expect to be considering my age, and the fact that my residence for the past thirty-two years has been in the plains. I am now spending the hot season, which I always feel severely, with much less distress than I have experienced for many years. That Warner's Safe Cure is an excellent remedy for liver and kidney diseases and all their concomittant disorders I have good reason to believe.

Rev. Alexander Salmon, Mission of S. S. Peter and Paul, S. P. G., Toungoo, Burma, writes: "A Karew woman in one of our Christian villages was taken very ill, and symptoms of dropsy soon began to set in. I did all I could for her, but she continued to get worse, so I had her brought to the Civil Dispensary in this place. The surgeon pronounced her case as hopeless, said her heart was affected, and that an operation would probably cause death through weakness. She was three weaks in the Dispensary and then her friends carried her home at her request that she might die there. As a last resort, I determined to try Warner's 'Safe Cure. I had no faith in it, I must confess, and the poor woman took it as a matter of course, not daring to hope that it could do her good. I got her a second and a third bottle, and still she seemed to get no benefit; but soon after commencing the fourth bottle, the swelling began to go down, and she felt relieved. At the end of the sixth bottle she was quite well, and has been so ever since. When I told the doctor, he was greatly surprised, and expressed a fear that she would have a relapse; on the contrary, she seems stronger then ever. You can make any use of this you think best."

The foregoing statements ought to be convincing. They ought to satisfy the reader of the great value of Warner's Safe Cure. They are not from people living in distant parts of the world, but from your friends and neighbours, residing right here in India where the truth of their assertions can be easily verified. Write to them, enclosing stamps for reply and learn what they have to say regarding this great remedy, which can be procured of all chemists, and at the bazaars, or of H. Ballantyne and Sons Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon, at 4s 6d per bottle.

Extract.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

The Government of India's Despatches.

The first which opens the question of legislation for the reform of procedure in the Councils dated the 25th May, 1889, and runs as follows:—

My Lord,—We have the honor to invite your Lordship's attention to the annexed extract from a speech delivered on the 29th March last by his Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the discussion of the Indian Budget for the current year. Your Lordship will observe that His Excellency intimated that in the opinion of the Government of India, the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and independently of the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year, and after referring to the views held by his predecessor in this connection. His Excellency stated that your

Lordship has given your adhesions to the above proposition. In a subsequent portion of his speech the Viceroy explained that the Government of India was also in favour of giving to members of the Legislative Council, under proper safe-guards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest, and that this point which was in your Lordship's opinion, closely connected with that already referred to was also engaging the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State.

The announcement thus made by the Viceroy with your Lordship's sanction, has been regarded as equivalent to an engagement that, subject to proper safeguards and precautions, the two changes thus described in the procedure of the Legislative Council of the Government of India would be introduced as soon as possible; and we consider that it is our duty to ask your Lordship to consider with us what steps should be taken in order to give effect to the pledge thus made on behalf of the Government of India.

We have, in the first place, to determine whether the law, in its present form, would permit of the introduction of these modifications in the procedure of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations and we have come to the conclusion that the terms of Section 19 of the Indian Councils Act are such as to prevent the Council when assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from entering upon any business other than that immediately connected with the work of legislation. That section runs as follows:—"No business shall be transacted at any meeting for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations"—that is to say, at any meeting at which the Additional Members appointed by Section 10 are entitled to sit and vote, "except as last herein-before provided" (this exception has reference to the amendment of rules for the conduct of the business of the Legislative Council) "other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of such enactment;" and it shall not be lawful for any Member or Additional Member to make, or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such "motion be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council," or have "reference to some measure actually introduced thereinto." Unless, therefore, the disussion of the Budget had reference to some measure before the Council, it seems to us that it would, by entering upon such a discussion, be transacting business which the law forbids it to transact.

That it was the intention of the framers of the Act to place this limit upon the action of the Legislative Council appears clearly from a well-known passage in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 9th August, 1886, to the Government of India. In paragraph 24 of that Despatch the Secretary of State wrote as follows:—"I may frankly state to your Lordship in Council that one object of Section 19 is to prevent the Legislature from interfering with the functions of the Executive Government, and occupying its time with matters which are not directly or immediately connected with the special duties assigned to it.

This view is also that which has been taken by the Council of its own powers. Thus, for instance, on the 5th of March 1862, when the Honorable Mr. Ritchie presented a petition from M. Gustave Pietchi, Manager of the Comptoir d' Escompte, of Paris, which had established a branch in Calcutta, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal objected that "no business could be transacted at a meeting of Council, except in the passing of Rules, or the making of Laws and Regulations, and that this petition did not appear to fall under either head; the President (Lord Canning) concurred with His Honour, and the motion was withdrawn. Our conclusion, therefore, in regard to this part of the case is that both the spirit and the letter of the Indian Councils Act are opposed to the transaction in the Legislative Council of any business, not directly or immediately connected with the special duties assigned to it by statute.

We are anxious to explain in reference to this question that in our opinion the Budget should be submitted to the Legislative Council for discussion and criticism only, and that no power should be given to make a motion regarding it still less to withhold supplies; and we would, therefore, allow no motion to be made or Resolution taken with regard to any Budget, except so far as it depended on legislation, in which case Members would be entitled to their usual rights. We would certainly not make the financial arrangements of the Government dependent on the passing of an Appropriation Bill. The advantages to be derived from the public discussion of the Budget would, in our opinion, be found in the exposure of unpopular features, in the opportunity afforded for explanation, and in the suggestion which would be obtained for future guidance; but it would be impossible, under our system of Government to reconstruct a Budget because it did not meet the approval of the Legislative Council, and it would be unwise to encourage divisions, which would only serve to emphasise the existence of a permanent Government majority.

We have not excluded from our consideration the fact that an opportunity for the discussion of Budget might be provided, either by bringing on a Budget debate in connection with any measure directly or indirectly raising financial issues, in the same way as such a debate was allowed this year in connection with the introduction of the Patwari Bill, or even by making it our practice to introduce in every session of the Council, some financial measure which might afterwards be dropped, but to introduction of which would afford an occasion for a financial discussion. This expedient, which in fact approaches to an evasion of the statute, is not one to which it would, in our opinion, be desirable to resort. We consider, moreover, that the exercise of the right which we propose to confer upon the Legislative Council should be secured to it by law, and should not depend upon facilities which it would be in the discretion of the Government for the time being to afford or to withhold.

In regard to the second proposed modification, it follows, from the argument which we have already advanced, that the rights of Interpellation could not in our opinion, be admitted without an alteration of the law. We desire to add that while Lord Dufferin considered that questions should be restricted to "current matters of domestic as distinguished from those of imperial interest," we are of opinion that there will be an advantage in conceding a large measure of liberty in this respect. It appears to us that occasions may frequently present themselves in which it would be extremely desirable, in the interest of the Government of India, that questions should be addressed to it even upon matters which it would, *prima facie*, be necessary to enumerate amongst those excluded from public discussion, if any class or classes of subjects were to be so excluded.

In connection with the matter of Interpellation we also desire to say that, having considered the safeguards under which the right, if conceded to Members of the Council, should be exercised, we think that for the present it will be sufficient to provide that due notice should be given to the Secretary of the Council of any question which a Member may desire to ask; and that the President after communication with the Department of the Government concerned, should be empowered, without giving reasons, to declare that such a question must not be put. We think that the length of the notice to be given, and all other details, should be reserved to be embodied in regulations to be framed by the Governor-General in Council and capable of alteration from time to time.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our decided opinion that, if the two changes of procedure which we have described are admitted in the case of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, it will be desirable to extend them (perhaps with some further reservations as to the Budget) to the Provincial Legislative Councils. We would suggest that any changes in the law, which may prove to be necessary with these objects, should be simultaneously effected both for the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and for the Provincial Legislative Councils; and we shall be prepared, if your Lordship so desires, after consultation with the Local Governments, to submit a complete draft of the alterations in the Indian Councils Act which will be necessary in order to give effect to our proposals.

We have &c,
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
FRED. ROBERTS.
G. CHESNEY.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. A. ELLIOTT.
PHIL P. HUTCHINS.
D. M. BARBOUR.

To this despatch Lord Cross replies on the 1st August in the following terms:—

India Office, London, 1st August 1890.

My Lord Marquis,—I have considered in Council the statement made by your Excellency in the course of remarks addressed to your Council when assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on 29th of March last, that it is the opinion of the Government of India,—

(a) That the opportunities accorded to the Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity, and independently of the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year; and

(b) That Members of the Council ought to have, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest.

I fully concur with your Government that it ought always to be possible to obtain for the public the benefits which are certainly derived from the discussions of the Budget, and which, I have no doubt, will be derived from the reasonable exercise by Members of the Council of the right of interpellation. Subject, therefore, to any observations which your Excellency's Government may, in the mean time offer for my consideration, I propose to make, at a suitable opportunity, an application to Parliament for such an extension of the powers of the Governor-General's Council (when assembled for Legislative purposes), and of the Provincial Councils also, as will authorise the discussion of the Budget independently of any proposed legislation, and as will also give Members the right, under certain restrictions of addressing question to the Government,—and I propose further to take the same opportunity of asking power to increase the number of Additional Members of the several Councils. I think the time has come when it is desirable that public opinion should be more largely and variously represented. And this may, in my opinion, be best effected by a simple extension of the existing system, such as will, by increasing the number of nominations to the Council extend the circle of selection, so as to secure so far as circumstances admit, due representation of considerable section, of the community and of the administrative knowledge and experience in the principal departments of the various Governments.

I enclose for your Excellency's consideration, twelve copies of a draft Bill, which has been prepared with the object of carrying these proposals into effect, and of dealing with certain cognate subjects which have been brought under my notice by your Excellency in Council.

I have &c.,
(Signed) CROSS.

The Government of India having thus had brought before them the question of an increase of the size of the Councils as well as of a reform of procedure, took counsel with the Local Governments and, after receiving their opinions, replied on the 24th of December to Lord Cross:—

My Lord,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 81, dated the 1st August last, enclosing for our consideration a draft Bill which has been prepared with the object of effecting certain amendments in the Indian Councils Act, 1861. We have invited the opinions of those Governments which possess a Legislative Council on the provisions of the draft.

The Government of Madras approves of the Bill, and has no remarks to make on its details. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh also accepts the Bill and suggests only a verbal amendment in the second section, with the view of making it clear that the privilege of asking questions at Council meetings is not confined to the discussion of the Budget. The Government of Bombay is divided in opinion. His Excellency the Governor approves of the draft Bill, (with the exception of the definition of "local legislature" in Section 6 while other members of the Government object to its main provisions and deprecate the enlargement of the Council, the discussion of the Budget and the proposal to allow questions to be asked. They suggest that if the draft Bill is proceeded with the present minimum number of Additional Members should be retained, and that the maximum should be 14, instead of 20, as proposed, and they urge that express power should be given to nominate Native Chiefs of States under the political control of the Local Government and also persons subject to the authority of such Chiefs. They apprehend that inasmuch as by Section 2 of the draft, the rules authorising the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, and the asking of questions are to be made by the Governor in Council, this expression will be construed as "the Governor in Council for making Laws," and thus the reconstituted Council would make its own rules, which might perhaps be so framed as to stop all works unless the Council was allowed its own way; they therefore suggest that the rule should be carefully considered and definitely prescribed in the statute itself. A further objection is taken to the provisions of Section 3, that 'it would enable the Governor General in Council, in concert with the local Councils, to entirely defeat the legislation of his own Council intended for all India.'

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers the maximum number of Additional Members prescribed by the Bil for the local Legislative Council to be too low, and recommends that it be extended to thirty on the ground that this number is required to secure adequate representation of the community at large, as well as to admit to the Council the departmental heads who will have to answer interpellations. His Honor

desires that the nature of the restrictions to be imposed on the discussion of the Budget and upon the asking of questions, if it cannot be indicated in the Bill, should, at least, be clearly explained in bringing it before Parliament, so that there may be no ground for misunderstanding or recrimination in the future. He gives an illustration of the inconvenience which may possibly arise from the discussion of the Provincial Budget touching upon questions of Imperial finance, which it will be difficult for the Local Governments adequately to deal with, and expresses his apprehension that such a discussion may possibly lead to "a hostile Resolution." He, therefore, suggests that an alteration in the existing system of provincial contracts should be made, which will admit of dividing the annual Financial Statement into two parts, one of which, dealing only with the receipts and expenditure fixed by contract, should not be laid before the Council at all, while the other, dealing with those items of revenue which are entirely within the control of the Local Government, should be submitted for discussion. As regards the right of asking questions, he suggests that it should be clearly made known beforehand that the right will be confined to a single question and answer, and that matters still under discussion with superior authority, or which have recently been under such discussion, should not be the subject of interpellation save with the previous consent of the superior authority.

Our Despatch No. 35 of the 25th May has already placed your Lordship in possession of our general opinion in regard to two of the most important subjects to which the draft Bill has reference. We have said enough in that Despatch to make it evident to your Lordship that we cordially approve of the proposal to confer upon the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and upon the Provincial Legislative Councils, the right of asking questions and of discussing the annual Financial Statement. Before, however, proceeding to consider the condition upon which these rights should be conferred, we think it desirable to offer some observations upon that portion of the Bill under which provision is made for an increase in the number of Councillors of which each Council should be composed. The majority of us are of opinion that there should be no increase in the number of Members composing the Governor-General's Council; and that its enlargement to the extent proposed will have the effect of adding to expenditure without increasing efficiency, or satisfying the demands of those that advocate the creation of a much larger Council. As regards Local Councils, we are unanimously opposed to the reduction of the minimum number of Councillors below eight, as recommended by the Government of Bombay. Some of us would prefer to adopt for general application to all Provinces a larger maximum than any of those provided for in the Bill, upon the understanding that it should be worked up to by degrees. We are, however, unanimously of opinion that an increase up to the numbers specified in the draft may safely be accepted.

Referring to the second section of the Bill, we do not think it possible or desirable that rules as to the discussion of the Financial Statement or the right of interpellation, which in the nature of things must vary from time to time, should, as suggested by the Bombay Government be embodied in the Act. It would, however, be desirable in order to avoid misapprehension to add to the section a proviso that it shall not be competent for any Member of Council to propose any Resolution, or divide the Council in respect of any matter arising out of any financial discussion, or the answer to any question permitted by the Act or the rules made under it. Such a proviso would obviate the apprehension suggested by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal regarding the discussion of the Budget.

Doubts have been suggested as to the accuracy or sufficiency of the language of this section in reference to the following points:—

(1) Whether the draft sufficiently ensures that in Provincial Councils local Budget only, and not the Imperial Budget, shall be discussed.

(2) Whether the right of Interpellation will exist otherwise than in connection with the discussing of the Budget.

(3) Whether the rules should be made by the Governor-General in Council and the Local Governments respectively in their executive capacity, and not be subject to modification by the Council when assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In regard to the first point, we understand from the words "as the case may be" that each Provincial Council is only empowered to deal with the local Budget of its own Province. As for the second, the wording, of the section appears to us already to indicate with sufficient clearness that the intention is that questions may be permitted, not only when the Budget is under discussion, but at other times also. In reference to the third point, there can, we think, be no doubt that the rules should be made by the Government of India and the Local Governments in their executive capacity alone. It is desirable, however, that the drafting should be carefully scrutinised by your Lordship's advisers, and if in their opinion the wording is such as to render possible the least ambiguity on these points, the necessary amendments should be made.

With regard to the remaining sections of the draft Bill, we think that in Section 3 the power of sanctioning the repeal or amendment of Acts of the Governor-General in Council should be vested in the Governor-General in Council and not in the Governor-General alone. The scope of section 4 should, in our opinion, be so extended as to cover all legislation which the Governor-General in Council, has undertaken for newly-acquired territory whether under 3 and 4 Will. IV. cap. 8, Section 43 under 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 95, or under 24 and 25 Vict, cap. 67. section 22

Subject to these observations, we approve of the draft Bill, and hope that no delay may occur in bringing it before Parliament.

We have &c.,
(Sd.) LANSDOWNE.
G. CHESNEY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
C. A. ELLIOT.
P. P. HUTCHINS.
D. M. BARBOUR.

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A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 9, 1889.

GENERAL,—Lieutenant H R Kiddell, of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 22nd March to the 22nd August 1890.

Mr F E Piffard, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for five weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th instant.

Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on excise duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Jamtara sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave of Mr F E Piffard, or until further orders.

Babu Purna Chandra Mittra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Babu Brojo Mohan Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may finish the work on which he is now employed.

Mr Asutosh Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begooserai, Monghyr, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 10th to the 18th December 1889, both days inclusive.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Poorea, is allowed leave for three months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babus Mahendro Chunder Sircar, Omesh Chunder Gossein and Kali Kissore Dey are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the fourth grade, with effect from the 1st April 1890, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Mr A E Staley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H W Gordon or until further orders.

Mr H Thompson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district.

Mr T W Richardson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr Richardson is posted to Hooghly, and is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district.

Under section 39 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act II (B C) of 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr H Lee to be Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may take charge from the Hon'ble Sir Henry Leland Harrison, K T.

The furlough for one year granted to Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, under the order of the 19th November 1889, is commuted to leave for three months, under articles 264 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th December 1889.

Mr F S Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr H C Streatfield, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Hajipore sub-division of that district.

The following confirmations, promotions and appointments are sanctioned in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Confirmed in the second grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahamed, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Babu Ram Okhoy Chatterjee, retired.

Rai Uma Kant Das, Bahadoor, with effect from the 6th March 1890, vice Mr. A. Rattray, retired.

Promoted temporarily to the second grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Babu Parbutty Churn Roy, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed.

Mr. H. W. Barber, with effect from the 6th March 1890, vice Rai Umakant Das, Bahadoor.

Confirmed in the third grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Babu Bhoobun Mohan Raha, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed.

Mr. C. F. Manson, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Babu Anund Chunder Sen, retired.

Babu Otool Chunder Chatterjee, with effect from the 5th February 1890, vice Babu Protap Narain Singh, retired.

Babu Gunga Nund Mookerjee, with effect from the 6th March 1890, vice Rai Umakant Das, Bahadoor.

Promoted temporarily to the third grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Babu Otool Chunder Chatterjee, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Babu Bhoobun Mohan Raha.

Babu Gunga Nund Mookerjee, with effect from the 27th January 1890, vice Mr. C. F. Manson.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Suttya Prosonno Ghose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Hooghly Municipal Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr J H Lea, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The under mentioned officers are vested with the functions of a District Court under Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:—Babu Mahendranath Mitter, Munsif of Manikgunj, Babu Beharilal Mallik, Munsif of Munshigunj, Babu Kalikrishna Chowdhuri, Munsif of Kaligunj.

Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Subordinate Judge, Purneah, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Koylash Chunder Mukerjee, or until futher orders.

Babu Karunamoy Banerjee, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Purneah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Babu Karunamoy Banerjee is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsifi of Purneah.

Babu Behary Lall Chatterjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Karunamoy Banerjee, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at the Sudder Station of the Purnea district, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Mr. V. E. Weatherall. Mr. C. W. Thomas.
Mr. R. J. Cave.

The under-mentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Sudder Bench in the district of Chittagong are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class:—

D. Fuller Esq.	Babu Kamala Kanta Sen.
Babu Chaitanya Churn Dutta.	„ Jatra Mohun Sen.
„ Kanta Prosad Hazra.	„ Seo Prosad Sukul.
„ Durga Das Das.	Moulvi Zulfiquer Ali.

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Mohendra Chunder Chowdhury as Honorary Magistrate af the Sudder Independent Bench at Mymensingh.

Baboo Jogeswar Das Gupta is appointedto be an Honorary Magistrate of Jehanabad Bench, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Munshi Rameswar Prosad, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

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(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.

(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.

(3) To declare a Dividend.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.

(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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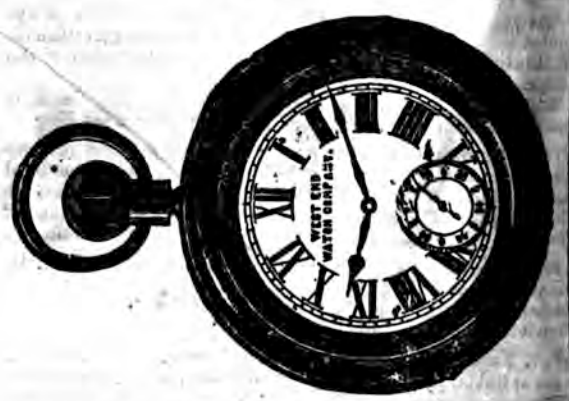

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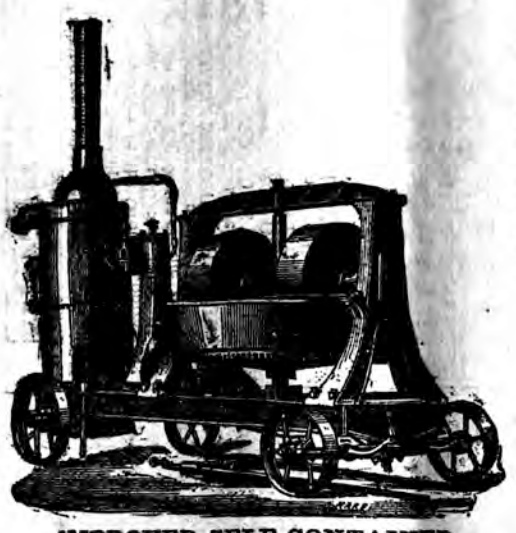

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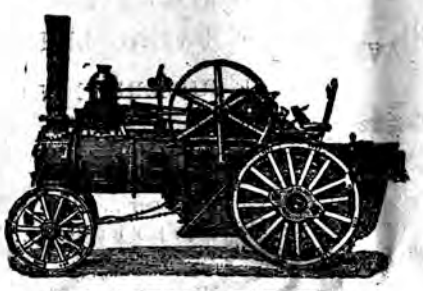

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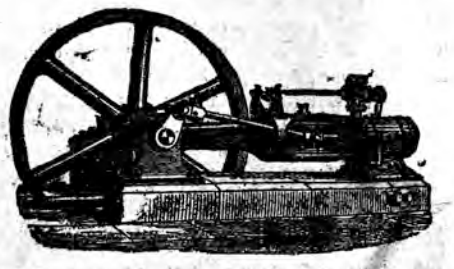

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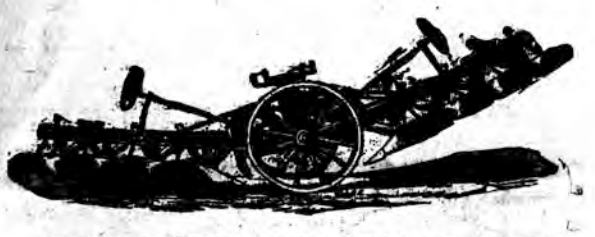

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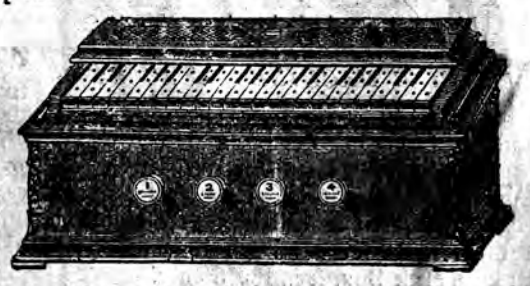

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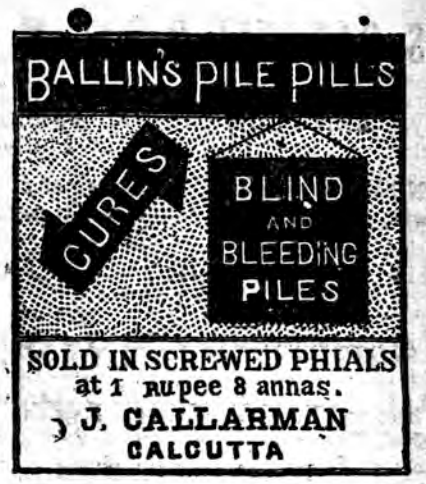

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